DOUBLE SHEET. NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA, AT HALIFAX. EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

Difficulty between Louis Napoleon and the Legislature.

STATE OF THE MARKETS. &c., &c., &c.

HALIPAX, N.S., July 6, 1852. The royal mail steamahip Canada Captain Lang arrived here about half-past 8 o'clock this morning having left Liverpool at half-past 2 P M, on Saturday the 26th June, and experienced heavy head winds during

the passage.

The Canada has 83 passengers and a full cargo. The steamship Washington sailed from Southampton for New York on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d ult., with

100 passengers and a large cargo.

The City of Manchester sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 23d ult., at 1 P.M. with 90 passen-

gers and a good freight The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning

The Arctic arrived out at 1 A. M. on Wednesday, the

The Canada exchanged signals with the Asia on the 26th ult., about five hours sail from Liverpool ; and on the 4th inst., exchanged signals with the ship Lady Falkland , steering West, in lat. 46.42, lon. 52.50, The news by the Canada contains several features

The libel suit. Achilli versus Newman, has been decided in favor of Achilli. There had been but little doing in the British Par-

The new Cunard steamship Arabia had been launched

The failure of Dixon, Walne & Co., of Liverpool, is an-The Legislative Council of France continues to rebel against the President's dictations, and the funds have

been affected in consequence. The St. Ubes sait monopoly occasions discussion in the

The Indian mail had arrived at Marseilles, but it brought

Business was duller in Liverpool. The United States frigate Cumberland, Commander

Stringham, arrived at Gibraltar, on the 8th of June, in twenty-one days from Boston, and sailed on the 10th for the Mediterranean.

Affairs in England. CURIOUS LIBEL BETWEEN AN APOSTATE FROM CATHO-

LICISM AND ANOTHER FROM PROTESANTISM.

The lovers of scandal have had a highly seasoned dish set before them this week, in the trial of a libel suit brought by the notorious Dr. Achilli against the no less celebrated Dr. Newman. The former is an apostate from Roman Catholicism, and the latter from Protestantism. Achilli was charged with many acts of seduction and de-

Achili was charged with many acts of seduction and de-tuchery; time and place being sworn to by his alleged ctims. He, on the other hand made oach that he never aw any of the women in his life. A remarkable feature in the case was the introduction in the evidence of copies of proceedings against Achilli before the Inquisition, it eing the first time since the Reformation that the re-ards of that tribunal had been introduced into English courts of law. The pleadings on both sides were notice-shle for shifty; and after three days of intense interest, on the part of the public, the jury brought in a verdict of "libel proven on charge the 19th (a point of slight importance) and not proven on all the extraordinary charges above alluded to."

GOLD FROM, AND EMIGRATION TO, AUSTRALIA. The ship Windermere had arrived from Robart Town, N.S.W., with £20,000 in gold dust but no later news. The British government have chartered the American ship Ticonderega, at Liverpool, to carry emigrants to

The failure of Dixon, Waine & Co. (a house in the Baltic trade.) is announced. Their liabilities are about £20,000.

Interest to the Achili affair

Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th, were mainly occupied in debates.

A motion for the production of the papers, in connection with the charges sgainet Ali Mosma Ecanoer, of Scinde, who is as erted to have fraudulently altered the Andian treaty of Nowashun, was made.

In answer to a question Mr. Hamilton, for the government, stated that negotiations between England, France, and the United States, for the reduction of Atlantic postages were still pending, no answer having been given by the United States.

Lord Derby has announced that a Treasury order is about to be issued, prohibiting the mixture of chicary

about to be issued, probleming the mixture of chieco-with coffee, but permitting the sale of chicory separately On Friday the discussions were of little importance and the Houses adjourned to Tuesday. CONFIDENCE IN THE BURNOS AYREAN REPUBLIC

At a meeting of Buenos Ayrean bondholders, resolu-ons were passed expressing confidence in the faith o-he republic and suggesting to her government to avai-self of the guano tound off the coast of Patagonia, as a the republic, and suggesting to her government to availtself of the guano found off the coast of Patagonia, as source of revenue to liquidate ner debt.

THE VESSELS SEEN IN THE ICE.

Capt. Scoresby, the veternal Arctic mayigator, has published his opinion respecting the weeks seen in the ice
off Newfoundiand. He expresses his decided conviction,
that the wreeks were not the remains of the missing discovery ships. STEAMSHIP GOING IN SEARCH OF SIR J FRANKLIN

In a few days the new sor, we shooner Isabel, which has been fitted out by Endy Franklin, assisted by the Geographical Society, and placed und a the command of Capt. Inglessied, will sell on another search for Sir John Franklin, through Jones and Smith's round, flaffin's Bay.

THE CUNARD STEAMER ARABIA.

São horse power, but working up to 1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The tories of Edinburg are bringing forward the Hen. T. C. Bruce, a younger brother of Lord Elgin, as their Parliamentary candidate.

Nothing definite is yet known as to the dissolution of Parliament.

Mile Wagner, the prima domia, had made up her quarrel with Mr. Lumley, the manager of her Majesty's theatire. She had however left England.

Sanda Pasha of Egypt had arrived in London from Paris, and had sninervice with the Queen.

The University of Oxford has presented a splendid gold galver to the American bishops now on a visit to England.

We learn from F. M. Gisborne, Esq., the projector of the Newfoundiand telegraph.

We learn from F. M. Gisborne, Esq., the projector of the Newfoundland telegraph, that the enterorise meets with the best-encouragement from the English capitalists, and that Messrs, Newell & Co. have contracted to lay the wires between Newfoundland and Cape North, Nova Scotia.

OPPOSITION OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF TO THE PRESIDENT-GREAT SENSATION-DECLINE IN THE

MOVEMENTS OF THE ICARIANS.

M. Cabet, Chief of the Nauvoo learians had announced that he would leave London on the 18th for Nauvoo, and further, that the fraternity intended applying for naturalization as American citizens, and will found another codalist colony in Texas.

CASHIERING OF GENERALS. GABILERING OF CAMPACHER CAMPACHER CHARGERING OF CONSEQUENCE Of their refusal to take the oath, have be shiered, but were allowed to retain their half pay.

EXPORTATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.
Two hundred and fifty more political prisonerrived at Havre for shipment to the colonies. The
tachment arrived at Cayenne on the 10th May. THE SEA FIGHTS NEAR PARA. The French journals make no mention of the sea fights opported by the last arrival from America. Two had aken place of Para.

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER. The Monitour is to be removed to the Palais and published under the superintendence of a c

tee of three, one from each of the offices of the Interior.
State and Police.

SISTERS OF CHARITY GOING TO BIO.

The Emperor of Brazil having invited sixty of the Sisters of Charity to minister in the Brazilian hospitals, a number of the sisterhood are about to embark for Rio. SEVERE STORM—INUNDATIONS, ETC., ETC. Letters from Teulouse state that the crops in that istrict were much damaged by a hall storm on the 18th

June.

The inundations continued, and several bridges had been swept away on the Saone.

Ttally.

The Pledmontese Chamber of Deputies have decided upon medifying certain articles of the customs tariff.

Letters from Rome say, that the Pope has agreed to commute the sentence of death against the Englishman Murray, into hard labor at the galleys.

Recruiting agents were culisting men at Hamburg for the Pope's two new regiments.

Spain.

According to a Barcelona paper, the French exiles in Spain are ordered to remove beyond the Ebro.

Ministerial cabals, as usual, continue to excite the records.

Portugal.

The question of the sait monopoly at St. Ubes has ocasioned the liveliest discussion in the Cortez. Switzerland.
The Federal Diet was summoned to meet on the 5th of

Prussia.

A meeting of the Zoliverein Congress was held on Monday, the 21st ult., but no material progress habeen made since the breaking off of negotiations with Austria. It has been already stated that Austria habandoned her demands

The Insurrection in Algeria. A despatch from Constantinople to Paris announce that the insurrection of the Barietus had been put down as d the Arabs had sued for peace.

Turkey.

There are indications, amounting to little more than remors, of an attempt by the Russian party to oust the

The Latest from India.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR—CAPTURE OF FIVE HUNDRED THUGS. ETC.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste announces the India mail, with dates from Bombay to the 22d May.

There is nothing later from Rangoon. The troops will probably remain there until after the rainy season is over; and should the war condinue, additional forces will be sent from Bombay. Bengal and Madras. The Urzain is said to have consented to cede part of his dominions to the Britth, in payment of his debt.

An extensive organization of Thugs has been discovered in the Punjaub; 500 have been arrested, and 120 now in prison have confessed their murders.

Commerce was rather dult; money abundant.

Commercial Affairs

Commercial Affairs.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money continued very abundant and discounts easy.

Consols on the 25th ult.. closed at 100% a 100% having
touched 101 during the week. Railway shares were moderately setive. The Canada Company had declared a
dividend of 6 per cent per annum.

Continental stocks were without much buoyancy. Austrian scrip had begun to lag in the market. Spanish and
butch securities are flatter.

AMERICAS SECURITIES.

The business in United States stocks and established
railrond bonds had been moderate during the week, and
prices presented but little change. There was some inquiry for Maryland five per cents, at rather improved
figures, also for Montreal City sixes.

LIVERPOOL COITTON MARKET.

above.

P. E.—The sales of cotton on the 26th, were about 6,90 bales, including about 2 500 on speculation and for export. The market continued without change, but warsher tamer, and buyers were awaiting the arrival of the Asia's advices

LIVERFOOL CORN MARKET.

The weather has been rather broken, and wheat has maintained a slight advance since Tuesday. The demand for flour had kept good, and the last week's prices were fully maintained. Indian corn was 6d a 1s, dearer on all descriptions.

A Liverpool letter, dated on the 26th ult., at 2 P.M.

A Liverpool letter, dated on the 20th date at 2 s. says: "I celerday's prices for flour and wheat were well maintained; the latter may be quoted 1d. per 70 lbs. desrer than at the close of last week, while flour has remained unchanged. In Indian corn, with rather more inquiry, a slight advance has taken place.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Fine beef is wanted, at extreme rates; pork was also in demand, at the highest quotations. Bacon was again 1s, learer, and lard was likewise up 1s., with a small supply fallow was duiler, with a slight decline, and choose was replected.

eglected.
P. S.—On the 26th beef continued firm, especially for prime qualities, which were much in demand for Austra-ian emigrant vessels, &c. The stock of pork was very imited and no sales were making. Lard had reached the extraordinary price of 55s., and will continue high. Hacon was advancing—Western brought 48s. a 50s.

ASSET WAREING—Western brought 488, a 508.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKETS.

ASSETS WERE IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CONTROL OF THE CO

Rice was in better request and rather dearer; 35 tierces murican sold at 18s 6d, per cwt.

Naval, Straks—1,000 bbls, turpentine sold at 7s. In pirits but little was doing. Rosin—1,000 bbls, common merican sold at 2s. 6d a 8s. per cwt.

Oil.—No transactions.

Fugar was very firm.

Tra—Tow operations at previous rates.

In the absence of much business, wheat has remained cominal, and flour dull—Barley unchanged.

Sucass have been steady, but quiet.

Coffree—Cotta Eica sold at 46 a 50s; Ceylon plantation, 54 a 60s, for fine.

Tatiow—Sales had been effected at full prices.

fon 54 a tos, for the Tailton-Sales had been effected at full prices. The market for Iron had been active through the seek, with a large business at improved rates. Rails had savened to £6 sterling per ton in Wales, but there was no change in the leading Stationshire houses.

no change in the leading Staffordshire houses.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET.

There was but a moderate consumption demand for all arrieles, at previous currency. According to appearances, the crops promise an early abundance.

STATE OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

There is no change to note in the state of trade generally. A fair amount of activity continues in Manches ter. Goods and varras see in request, and the cotton factories fully employed. The accounts to be received from America, by the next two steamers, are anxiously looked for, as on the nature of their advices depends whither the trade will work up their present stock occurrence to supply their weekly wants in the Liverpool market.

STATE OF TRADE IN FRANCE. A good export demand continues in most articles, especially luxuries, but the home demand is very limited. Ma unacturers of textile fabrics are hanging back, waiting to low prices in the raw material.

BERLIA Wood, FAIR, June 25.—A good business has been doing, at an advance.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE June 24.—The sales, this morning, were restricted to 600 bales, notwithstanding the favorable adviceper the Arctic. Prices were well sustained, exhibiting
still or no variation from those of Friday last. Tree orlinaire New Orleans Sã a 56f., and low do 75f.
There is no movement in indigo. In ashes, rice, and
sils, there is nothing neticeable. Sales of 117 bags Rio
offee were made, at former figures.

THE BERLIN WOOL FAIR.

FRIDAY, June 25.—(By telegraph.)—90,000 cetuers were offered—being 20,000 over last year. Fine and midding sold well at 3 a 5,thalers advance on last year. Little demand for inferior. There is less speculation, the purchases being for use.

Passengers by the Canada. Passengers by the Canada.

The Marquis De Moralco and lady, Lagot Mahon and lady, Mr and Mrs Geben, Mr and Mrs Palser, Mr and Mrs Binney, Mr and Mrs Woodbury, Mr Hutton, Mr Button, T Hutton, Mr Hatton, Mr Hatton, Mr Hutton, Mr Hutton, Mr Mrs Mason, Mr and Mrs Cohen, Mrs Gibson and child, Miss Richards Messrs sterrett, Palsey, Bartlett, Galt, Nesbitt, Button, Butterneld, Doolittle, Read, Buckingham, Visiall, Butt, Sutler, Marrin, Barlotte, Tyne, Stewart, Spaulding, Lowe, Westley, Briscee, Kean, Faulkner, De Brille, Caywood, Smith, Salis, Carsen, Webb, Easer, Henry Irving, Dove, Carrinel, Bernardy, Opie, Mitchell, Bone, Tweedle, Smith, Toleybell, Woods, Finley Dickinson, and Bone.

Shipping Intelligence,
Agrived from N York—Linton, at Liverpool; Fosca Helena,
Texel; Herschel, Hamburg; Lucinda, Marseiller; Atlantic,
Arrived from Boston—Jeannet Macia, at Antwerp.
Arrived from Baltimore—Augusta, at Bremen; Seringapaan, Liverpool

Cuxhaven.

Tived from Mobile—Stephen Baldwin, and Mary Caroat Liverpoel; Viscount, Barcelona.

Tived from NOrleans—Infants, and Charles Horton, at

tyool; Liberty, Havre, alvarado, Palmhoef.

Tived from City Point—Powhatan, at Helvoet.

Tived from Apalachicola—S B Douglas, at Liverpoel.

Iled for N York—Washington, from Southampton, Nich
Biddle. Gen Dunlop, Ruterprise, and Monteagle, Liver;

Yandalis, Deal; Prince Albert, Plymouth, Helen Ma-

ria, Shielda: Martha's Vineyard, Greenock: Devonshire, Lon-dou; Lavinia, Bordeaux; Rose Standish, Helvoet. Sailed for Beston—Moses Wheeler, from Liverpool; Mary H Veso, Marsellies: Paul T Jones, Baltic. Sailed for Philadelphia—City of Manchester, from Liver-pool. poel. Sailed for Baltimore-Marianne, from Bremen; Hermann, Relyect.

Liverpool.
Arrived at Liverpool—Ellon Highfield, from Ris Janeiro;
Scotia, Baltimoro, Ges Green, NOrleans. The Queen of the
Isles, for SFranciaco, put back leaky Sid Gon Parkhill,
Charlesten; Temrest, and J J Hathorn, N'Ork.

VARIOUS CONVENTIONS THE ABOLITION ASSEMBLAGE AT WORCESTER

TREMENDOUS TURN-OUT. The Native Americans at Trenton.

Mr. Webster Mominated for the Presidency, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington City. THE FRENCH MINISTER NOT RECALLED-MOVEMENTS OF THE FREESOILERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1852. The National Intelligencer of yesterday announces in its ditorial columns the recall of the French Minister. The ross blunder of the Intelligeneer will appear from the following note, which was addressed to me last evening by on eminent literary gentleman who had just dined with the French Minister :

the French Minister:

"There is not a word of truth in the statement that Mr. Sartiges has asked for or received his conge. The French government has given the most complete approbation to his conduct, and also expressed its thanks for the honorable testimony given by Mr. Fillmore, by special despatch, to the dignity of sharacter of Mr. Sartiges."

John P. Hale left last Sunday evening, to attend the Freeoil Convention at Worcester. Important letters have been written by Senators Allen, Chase, and Sumner, to that convention. The Anti-slavery people are going to pull every string, and polls large vote.

B.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, has declined the Secretaryship of the Navy. It is not true that it has been offered to any person from the Northern States.

Mr Gentry publishes a card in the Republic, denying that the President offered him Mr. Graham's place of Secretary of the Navy. THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE NAVY.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AGAIN-RUMOR THAT MIL. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, July 6-6 P. M. Mr. Bell having declined, as I telegraphed you on Sunsir. Beit naving decimed, as I telegraphed you on Sunday, Colonel Chambers, of Md., (for many years United States Section,) it is said, has been offered the Navy Department.

I learn, from a source which ought to be well informed, that Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General, is going to England, in October, in place of Mr. Lawrence, who has resigned.

TREMENDOUS TURN OUT - FULLY FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT - GREAT UNANIMITY OF PUR-

One of the greatest anti-slavery meetings ever held in Massachusetts, or in any other part of the United States was the Free Soil State Convention, held this day in Wor cester. It took everybody by surprise, so multitudinous was it—so powerfully strong in men, and in determina tion. The most distinguished and the ablest men of the State were there, and the meeting, when it met in the State were there, and the meeting, when it met in the afternoon, in the tent, numbered fully five thousand persons. The unanimity of the meeting was in keeping with its vigorous spirts. How unlike the democratic and whig conventions at Baltimore. Instead of spending two or three days, squabbling and doing nothing, and at last being compelled to do something very different from what they intended, they got through the whole of their business in one cay, and with the most perfect harmony. There was a unity of purpose and a immess that made this convention really formidable, and well calculated to make both the democratic and whig parties tremble for their fate at the coming Presidential election—for both of them are in danger of being tripped up by the third party, which will assuredly construct a platform and nominate candidates at the national convention at Pittsburg.

Hen, John P, Hale, of New Hampshire and Hon, S, P. Chase, of Ohio, were the candidates indicated at the neeting to day.

in this convention there appeared to be three distinct

In this convention there appeared to be three distinct clauses—first, the sincere men, who went for principle, and want to overthrow both whigs and democrats, and to erect a new opposition party; and secondly, those who are intriguing for the democrats; and thirdly, those who are intriguing for the whigs. The two latter classes shout as lond, and appear as earnest, as the first. The effect of the movement necessarily is to defeat one or the other of the two great parties—which of the two, depends upon the greatest number of votes it will lose in consequence of the action of the third party.

From all that transpired to day, the shig party is evidently in most danger, as there were far more of that party present than of the democrate, and there was far greater bitterness exhibited against the whig party.

It is worthy of remark that the men who were most active in the kossuth movement, and also in the temperance movement, were the most prominens in this convention—thus showing that both the elements of temperance and foreign intervention will form the constituent elements of the third party. It also shows that Kossuth and anti-shavey have been allied all through.

A CRAND WHIG FAILURE.

Yesterday the whigs held a convention here, by way of forestalling the demonstration that was to come off to day. An immense tent was brought here for the occasion, from Bootton by Mr. John Wright. A geand dinner was prepared, and plates were laid for 1,108 persons; but only 555 sat down. The demonstration was regarded here as a decided failure.

FIREISCHERS SHOWING THER STRENGTH.

Altogether, the freesoil demonstration to-day, was of

a decided failure.

FREEMONIERS SHOWING THERE STREAGTH.

Altogether, the freesoil demonstration to day, was of the most imposing character. Across Main street was extended a magnificent banner, hearing the inscription, "Free Soil and Free Speech." The people were there in the might of numbers, and were animated by an enthusiasm in the cause far surpassing that which was manifested upon any fermer occasion. Long before the hour arrived at which the convention was called, the spacious city Hall was densely crowded, including the abises and galacties, by the delegates assembled from every quarter of the State. At 11 o'clock the convention was temporarly organized by the choice of John M. Earle as temporary Chairman.

As the State Committee had not entered the Hall, the convention was briefly addressed by Mr. Rice, of Wor

As the State Committee had not entered the Hall, the convention was briefly addressed by Mr. Rice, of Wor cester, in an eloquent manner. He said there never was a more assigned and entering upon the strift, and the one whose banners should be trailed in the dust would be banished forever, from its fragments would come the strength that would give the chosen faw of the free soil party a certain, a triumphant success.

party a certain, a triamphant success,
TEMPORARY GREANIZATION, ETC.
General Wilson, then on behalf of the State Central
Committee, called the Convention regularly to order,
Mark Boolittle, Eq., of Helbortown, was chosen Chair
man, proc. tem., and Robert Carter, of Cambridge, Secre-

ment from the was then appointed, consisting of one from each district, to report a list of officers for the regular organization of the meeting.

Hen John P. Hale here entered the hall, and was received with three cheers and hearty applause.

Ensarus Hopers was called for, and spoke of the first meeting of the free soilers, four years ago, when it was hoped by them that they might one day be able to work, side by side, with one of the great pelitheal parties of the land, but that hope was over, and that it was now time for a firm and independent saind.

Mr. Kers, of Dedham, said that the country was ripe for our exertion. The great masses of the whig and democratic parties of the were watching this with an interest, and it had only to go forward to accomplish the triumph it had already had a foretaste of. The fire of liberty, so long stilled, had at last been heard on the floor of Congress, through the exertions of the free coil party.

THE PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Organization then offered their report, recommending that the consention should be organized by the choice of a President, eleven Vice Presidents, and five Secretaries; and they nominated the following gentlemen as officers of the convention:

Presidents, Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem.

Vice Presidents, Wm. Davis, of Plymouth; G. B. Weston, of Usbridge; Hon E. L. Keys, of Dedham; Wm. B. Spocser of Boston; John J. Palfrey, of Cambridge; John B. Alien, S. E. Sewall of Stoneham; J. W. Graves, of Lowell; John M. Earle, of Worcester; Wm. Jackson, of Newton; B. R. Hubbard, of Sunderland; Caleb Swain, of Reston; Joel Hayden of Willhamsburg, and Wm. M. Walker, of Phillipston.

Secretaries; —Robert Carter, of Cambridge, George G. Hoar, of Worcester, S. B. Howe, of Cambridge, A. J. Alkens, of North Adams, and S. L. Gere, or Northampton.

ton.

The Devine blessing was then invoked upon the convention by the Rev. Mr. Higgins.

BOASTING OVER WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC DISJENSIONS.

Mr. PHILITE addressed the convention, eaving that a

favorable crisis had now arrived. Neither the whigs not the democrats could attract attention to themselves, as the anti-slavery party; and, besides, there was no one point of difference between them. The division wall has broken and both parties stand upon the same platform. The free soil party was in opposition to these two parties, thus united in sentiment, is now one of the two great parties of the country. The great issue was to be, whether or not there was one subject on which American freemen might neither speak nor think. He asserted that the candidates of both parties had given their adhesion to the compromise measures, and voluntarily forfeited the support of the free soil party. There could be only one inality—truth victorious or vanguished. Throughout the world was going on that contest between liberty and despotism, in which the free soil party was engaged.

despotem, in which the tree soil party was engaged.

Consisting to Philipse An Addinger.

On motion of General Wilson, a committee of one from each Congressional district was appointed to prepare an address and resolutions and the following gentlemen, neminaced by the chair, were then chosen that committee:—Hon. Henry Wilson, Rodney French, Caleb W. Prouty, F. W. Bird, Seth Webb, Jr., J. W. Stone, A. G. Brown, Edward Kimbalt Amasa Walker, Edward Hopkins, and D. W. Alma.

Mr. Wm. A. White. of Watertown, stated that one of two things was evident—either that the convention was too large or the hali too small—that bundreds were unable to obtain admission, and he moved that when the convention adjourned, it be the spacious tent upon the common at two o'cleek, which motion was carried by a unanimous yore.

We here annex two of the most interesting letters:—

SENATOR SUMNER'S LETTER.

Dear sir—The true and well limit friends of freedom in massachusetts are shout to assach at Wordster. It will not be in my power to be with the first friends of the contagion of their enthusiasm; to be strengthened by the total gion of their enthusiasm; to be strengthened by the total gion of their enthusiasm; to be strengthened by the total gion of their enthusiasm; to be strengthened by the total gion of their enthusiasm; to be strengthened by the grand gion our cause and the exigency of our duties. But I considered to our cause and the exigency of our duties. But I considered the sectionalism of alwery.

At Worcester, in 1848, commenced the first strong movement, which, gaining new force at Buffalo and sweeping the free States, finally enrolled three hundred thousand electors in constitutional opposition to a hateful wrong. The occasion now requires a similar effort Beth the old parties, with an apostacy greater than that which aroused our condemnation at that time, have trampled on the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the most cherished sentiments of the fathers of the republic. Even liberty of speech is threatened. It is diment to see how any person, loyal to freedom and desirous of guarding it by constitutional means, can support the national, candidate of either of these parties without surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrender.

The platform was prepared and adopted with deliberate care, by the majority of the convention, and acquiseced in with deliberate meanness by a minerity which had often declared their abhorrence of its principles; and the nomination of a New Hampshire politician, always, with a few bright complete their abhorrence of its principles; and the nomination of a New Hampshire politician, always, with a few bright complete the acceleration in the pointing of the needle to the pole.

The whig party, so far as its avowed purposes indicate its character, can show no better claim than its ancient rival, to the asympathy or supports of the friends of freedom and of beneficiar progress. I leave it to those lost claims of the supports of the friends of readom and of beneficiar progress. I leave it to those lost claims of the supports of the friends of readom and of beneficiar progress. I leave it to those lost claims of the supports of the former of the contraction of "principles." To the unsemplet attended a variation of "principles." To the unsemplet attended a variation of a coloration of the country, the parties stand on the same low level, and seek success hythe same have means—humiliating control of the country, the parties stand on the same low level, and seek success hythe same have means—humiliating control of the country the parties stand on the same low level, and seek success hythe same have means—humiliating control of the country the parties of the control are consideration. In one respect may be said to place themselves in a more humiliating posture oven than their opponents. The latter of but "Not level ways as, as Philadelphia."

The late hour at which this report reached us, and the great length of Senator Chase's letter, compels us to defer

During the progress of the meeting in the City Hall, the crowd became so great outside, that it was addressed from the steps by Hon John C. Palfrey, Amasa Walker, Secretary of State, of Mass., Rev. Edwin Thompson, and Dr J. W. Stone.

Dr J. W. Stone.

APTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under a spacious tent, in an open lot, adjoining the City Hall. This tent, which was of the most magnificent description. magnificent description, was capable of accommodating five thousand persons and it was quite filled. A conve-nient platform was erected for the speakers and reporters

The Hon. Heavy Wilson, President of the Senate, then reported the following resolutions, which were received with the most enthusiastic cheers:—

openly and and actively and perpetually on the side of freedom.

5-Resolved, That we cordially concur in the sentiment expressed by the late Democratic National Convention, that the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution; and the grants of pewer mare therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers; and, therefore,

6-Resolved, That Congress possesses no authority whatever to lepicinte for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor; such legislation being a dangerous encroachment upon the sovereignty of the States, a clear violation of their reserved rights, and, in the form which it has assumed in the Fugitive Slave as of 1850, repugnant to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We, therefore, demand its immediate and total repeal.

7-Resolved, That any future acquisition of territories by the United States, whether by purchase, treaty, conquest, or achieved many to be a must be upon the funda-

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Boston, July 6, 1852.

PICNIC-MOTLEY ASSEMBLAGE, ETC. young men and women of the towns adjoining South Abington assumbled in large numbers yesterday, in the beautiful grove in the latter place, for a picule and about 11 A. M , three of four car loads of abolitionists, of all colors, mostly from Boston, were added to the

temporary platform, and Remond, a colored man, of Sa-lem was chosen President. INDEPENDENCE PRONOUNCED A HUMBUG -- AROLITIONISM TOX ONLY TRUE PAITH, ETC.

EDMUND QUINCEY made a speech, declaring indepen dence, in this country, a mockery. Abolitionists were the only true patriots. He remarked that Mr. Garrison could net cross Mason and Dixon's line without danger of ar rest: and a reward is now existing, in South Carolina to his person, dead or alive. Garrison, he said, had only fol-Lowed in the footsteps of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. Our rights would have been much better protected under the British sceptre than they now are. The 4th of July, 1776, was a glorious idea; but that of '52 was worse than the whig platform, which Horace Greeley will sustain, while he "spits upon and des-pises it."

EVERYBODY, INCLUDING ROSMUTH, AND EXCEPTING

EVERYBODY, INCLIDING ROSSUTH, AND EXCEPTING ABOLITIONISTS, DENOUNCED.

WENDELL PHILLIPS followed. He said—Abolitionism is the vanguard of a new idea, and the great struggle was to get up a national recognition. He predicted that the next national administration, whether whig or democratic, would absorb nearly the whole of Mexico, and probably Cuba, and convert it into slave States. In that certain event, he could see in the future the recognition of abolitionism, and he trusted its full fruition would be consummated in the freedom and independence of all the

the Germans after refusing to open his lips for the slave, and denounced him as a demagogue for taking General Pierce upon his shoulders.

**SUMAID EULOGIZED AS THE POLITICAL MURDERER OF NESSAS, FILLMOME AND WEBSTER, STC.

Hev. Theodore Parkers made a long speech. He apologized for Senator Summer's silence by saying that he was only waiting his opportunity. He thanked Mr. Rantoul for what he had done, and cologized Seward for killing off Webster and Fillmore. He intimated that the time was coming when the anti-slavery party must recognise politics, and saggested Seward as the man who might hereafter appear as the President champion for the North. In referring to Webster he pitied the man, while gierying in the just doom of the traitor. In his case ambition had o'erleaped itself, and the lion had fallen, his nostrils defiled with Southern dirt, and his mane coverag with Northern mud. The political allusiens of Mr. Parker were coldly received by the more rabid of his hearers.

Speeches followed, by Abby Kelly Foster, Rev. Mr. Stetm, and others.

The weather was hot, and there was but little enthusi-

Native American National Convention. Mr. Levis called the convention to order at noon.

Joseph Franklin, of New Jersey was appointed temporary chairman, and J. M. Oxton, Secretary.

Mr. J. J. Gumpes moved a committee of five be appointd on credentials, which was adopted, and J. F. Packer, of New Jersey; W. Beals, of Massachusetts; H. L. Smith, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Carroll of Maryland, were appointed the committee.

Mr. T. L. Gifford moved a committee of nine be appointed to nominate officers. Adopted-and B. T. C. of Maryland; Joseph Ames, of New Jersey; Wm. Beals, of Massachusetts; W. H. West, of Ohio; J. F. Thompson, of Georgia; J. Labon, of Virginia, and J. W. Bryes, of New York, were appointed.

The convention adjourned to 3 o'clock. APTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Permanent Officers reported as follows:- President-Jacon Bacom, of Pennsylvania Vice Presidents-E. M. Davis, of Diinols;

Mr. Folwell, moved to appoint a committee to report business for the convention.

The committee are Dr. Reynell Coates, of New Jersey, W. W. Birhop of Illinois, James L. Vidile of Massachusetts, C. W. Carroll of Maryland, W. H. West of Ohio, C. L. Aborn of Virginis.

Mr. Crabb, of Pennsylvania, offered an address and resolutions, one of the principles of which was opposition to the Fuglitive Slave Law.

These were referred to the committee to prepare business. The convention adjourned till nine o'clock temorrow morning.

AMENDMENT OF THE OLD PLATFORM-DANIEL WEE

the original platform of 1845, with a few alterations, which the only material one was that striking out the ward "native" from the name. He said the committee was equally divided as to the alterations-one member

A motion to limit speakers to live ten, and twonly minutes, was lost.

Mr. Ames, one of the Secretaries, being absent, Mr. Gumpper was elected as Secretary.

The report of the Committee on Platform was taken up. The first resolution was adopted, as recorded in the platform of 1846.

that the laws of the United States recognise naturalisation.

M. R. RHINDHART offered an amendment modifying, in some degree, the original item.

Dr. Coars took the same view as Mr. Smith.

Mr. BROOM made some foreible remarks in favor of a bronder view of the naturalization principle.

Dr. Coars offered a substitute, so as to call for such alterations in the naturalizations have as the Congress of the United States may be induced to warrant in correction of the evils of unsimilard emigration.

The substitute was agreed to

The substitute was agreed to Dr. Coars then effected an additional clause, with a shorter period of probation than 21 years.

Mr. Morcos opposed this resolution, on the ground that we wanted no term at all.

sideration. When we get the chance we can shut down the batches.

Mr. Coulston moved the Indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

The motion was lost—11 to 24.

The previous question being called, it was taken on the adoption of the assistional clause by Dr. Coars.

The recointion was lost—ayes 21, mays 26.

The several items of the platform, from 3 to 7, were adopted, the 7th was laid on the table; the 8th, 9th 11th, and 12th were also adopted. The 10th was amended by striking sut "at least 21 years."

Mr. Mendan advocated an amendment to the thirteenth clause of a capitulation tax of \$250. The whig party had abandoned protection. Let its put this \$250 on our platform, and the working men will rally to our standard. This will afford protection. Do this, and American principles will cover the whole of Cainfornia. Put this before the people of Pennsylvania, and we will put the old parties to the rout. He moved that it be insected.

Dr. Coarse opposed it, and went at lenth into the constitutionality of the question. He was still of the opinion that it was unconstitutional and abaurd.

Mesers Coulseron and Oarses advocated, and Mr. Sarres opposed the amendment.

The amendment was lost, and the item reported by the

opposed the amendment.

The amendment was lost, and the item reported by the Committee was adopted. mmittee was adopted.

The items remaining were then read and adopted.

Mr. Baken then read his resolutions in favor of the

dent.
The convention proceeded to ballot, and after they had taken about twelve votes, the majority withdrew from the

hall.

Mr. Webster received twenty-seven votes for President,
and Mr. Washington twenty-eight votes for Vice-Presiand Mr. Washington twenty-eight votes for Vice-President.
Mr. Cleaver received four votes for President, and Mr. Washington three for Vice-President.
The nominations of Webster and Washington, were

The Democracy of Massachusetts. THE HON. ROBERT BANTOUE AND THE DF MOCRA-

The Hon. Robert Rantoul delivered "speech before the democracy of district No. 2 restered y. He goes for Pierce and King. As to the piatform, he should have preferred the old democracic platform without any interpellations as to slavery. He does not wish to medile with the opinion of the slaveh dors, and he does not wish the slavehiders to medile, with his. He, however, under all one circumstances, p. 45 himself under the democratic planes.

STER RECOMMENDED FOR THE PRESIDENCY, PT TRENTON, July 6, 1852

being absent—but they had concluded to report them.

Dr. C. also reported a series of resolutions, offered by
W. D. Baker, as a platform, which included the aomination of Daniel Webster and George C. Washington, for
President and Vice-President and in which the word
'mative' was also stricken out from the name. The committee was also equally divided as to these resolutions.

They were discussed all the morning.

Mr. Baker, Rynear, Gumper, Smith, and Levin, all of
Penn... were in favor of striking out the word native
from the name.

Messrs. Misliard of N. J., Morgan of Penn. Coulsen of
ditto, Tacker, of N. J., Oxten of Mass., and G.M. Davus of
Illinois, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Coates was, on the whole, in favor of the striking
out.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A motion to limit speakers to five, ten, and twenty

platform of 1846.

The accord litem, referring to naturalization, was epposed by Mr Monday. He was in favor of repeating all naturalization laws.

Mr. Sarin advocated the present item on the ground that the laws of the United States recognise naturalization.

that we wanted no term at all.

Mr. Giprean moved to postpone to July 4, 1856.

Beclared out of creder.

Mr. Smiris was opposed to the resolution. Naturalization cannot set the time or make the terms of voting. The matter belongs to the States. They can make such laws as they please in regard to voting. This being a National Convention, we have no right to meddle with it. He moved to amend by declaring in favor of the repeal of all Naturalization laws.

Mr. Sevies urged a liberal policy. It is better to get all that we can—to be satisfied with fourteen years; if we can it get any more, we will stok to that principle,—while we do not yield the birthright as a paramount consideration. When we get the chance we can shut down the hatches.

Mr. Courston moved the Indednite.

Mr. Baker then read his resolutions in favor of the Compromise measures as a finality.

Dr. Coarse objected to its introduction as out of order, and offered a substitute, endorsing the Compromise measures and the Fugitive Slave law as a finality.

Mr. Baker accepted the substitute.

Mr. Carrons moved to lay the same on the table.

Lost.
The question was taken, and the substitute was carried The question was taken, and the substitute was carried—Ayer. 28; nays, 17.

Mr. Harre then offered the resolution, recommending Daniel Webster and George C. Washington as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Mongas rose to oppose the resolution.

Dr. Cears then opposed the introduction, and called for the resolutions effered by him yesterday.

The Chara stated that the resolutions of Mr. Baker were in order.

The Circle stated that the resolutions of Mr. Batter were in order.

Mr. Coars took exceptions, and appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question was put, and the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Monoan then opposed the nomination of Daniel Webster stremuonsly. He declared that Webster was opposed to the principles of the Native Americans. He took strong ground, and intimated that some tricks were at work.

posed to the principles of the Native Americans. He took strong ground, and intimated that some tricks were at work.

After some remarks by Dr. Coars, he moved to lay it on the table. Lost—Ayes, 21, nays, 26.

Rev. C. W. Danison, editor of the Webster paper, then advosated the resolution recommending Mr. Webster for President, not so much as a native American, but as a Union man. He said no one had any right to say Mr. Webster would decline. He believed that if any considerable number of the people would nominate him, he would respond to the nomination.

Loud calls for the previous question here interrupted the reverend speaker.

Dr. Coaries rose in a very excited manner, and declared that the Convention was discoved.

The calls for the previous question were renewed.

Dr. Coaries welked up to the Chair, said he had been disfranchised, and begred lowe to retire.

Objections were made and, amidst much excitement, he withdrew.

Mr. Statte, of N. J. moved to strike out the word "recommend," and insert the word "nominate."

Mr. Davis, of Hilmios, nominated Kimber Cleaver for the Presidency, as a far better man than Webster.

Mr. Oview, of Massachusetts, opposed Mr. Webster.

The resolution was withdrawn, to enable gentlemen to nominate their candidates.

Jess Mann, of Mass., was nominated for Vice Presidency.

unanimously agreed to.

A national executive committee of eight, was appointed, and the convention adjourned sine die.